12. (new) A method for focusing X-rays for the realization of an X-ray-zoom optical system having a first semi-lens and a second semi-lens spaced apart from each other by a total distance, wherein said semi-lenses each have a focal length, said method comprising

adjustably setting said total distance between said semi-lenses; wherein the focal length of each of said semi-lenses is changeable.

13. (new) The method according to claim 12 further comprising

capturing in a large solid angle, X-ray light emitted from a point source; and

bundling said X-ray light to a parallel beam; wherein said parallel beam enters said second semi-lens; and wherein said second semi-lens focuses said parallel beam on a point at a required distance.

14. (new) The method according to claim 13 wherein said second semi-lens is a polycapillary semi-lens.

15. (new) The method according to claim 12 further comprising

reducing radiation losses between said semi-lenses through a cylindrical monocapillary.

16. (new) A device for focusing X-rays for the realization of an X-ray-zoom optical system comprising

a housing; and

a first semi-lens and a second semi-lens opposite each other in said housing and spaced apart by a total distance; wherein said semi-lenses are adjustably arranged to each other with regard to said total distance.

17. (new) A device according to claim 16 further comprising a capillary arranged between said semi-lenses.

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18. (new) A device according to claim 17 wherein said capillary is a cylindrical monocapillary.

19. (new) A device according to claim 16 wherein said second semi-lens is a pollycapillary lens.

20. (new) A device according to claim 19 further comprising a capillary arranged between said semi-lenses.

21. (new) A device according to claim 20 wherein said capillary is a cylindrical monocapillary.

22. (new) A device according to claim 16 further comprising structural elements integrated in said housing for further beam manipulation.

23. (new) A device according to claim 22 wherein said structural elements comprise

crystals for monochromatization of said beam, and/or filters as absorbers for suppression of long-wave beam constituents and Kβ – lines, and/or detectors for monitoring said X-rays, and/or shutters for attenuation of said beam.

24. (new) A device according to claim 16 wherein said housing includes a beam outlet end, said device comprising

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elements attached to said beam outlet end of said housing,

wherein said elements include a detector assembly group with a pre-amplifier having a solid geometry for analysis of a primary beam, and/or at least two optical point sources for determining a distance between excitation and measurement arrangement to a specimen surface, and/or a CCD-camera with an optical unit that allows for visual observation of said specimen surface.

25. (new) A device according to claim 16 wherein said housing includes a multi-port;

said device further comprising

a rotary mechanism for altering said total distance.

26. (new) A device according to claim 25 wherein said rotary mechanism interacts with high-precision threads.

27. (new) A device according to claim 24 wherein inclination determines said distance between said outlet and said specimen surface.

28. (new) A device according to claim 24 wherein said two optical point sources are lasers.

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29. (new) A device according to claim 24 wherein said two optical point sources can be adjustably set.